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United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

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Region 5
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Illinois Indiana
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The Results of a Health Risk Study at Properties in the West Chicago Area

Kerr-McGee Residential Areas Superfund Site
West Chicago, Illinois

February 1993

Public Meeting

Community members are encouraged to attend a public meeting to learn more about the results of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's health risk study summarized in this fact sheet. See the back page for details.

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Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes a recently completed study of health risks associated with selected radioactively contaminated properties in the West Chicago, Illinois area. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) conducted the study to assess whether removal actions are appropriate for contaminated properties, and to evaluate the option of temporary storage of soils at the Kerr-McGee factory site. The U.S. EPA will use the information from this study to help with decision-making for the Kerr-McGee Residential Areas Superfund site.

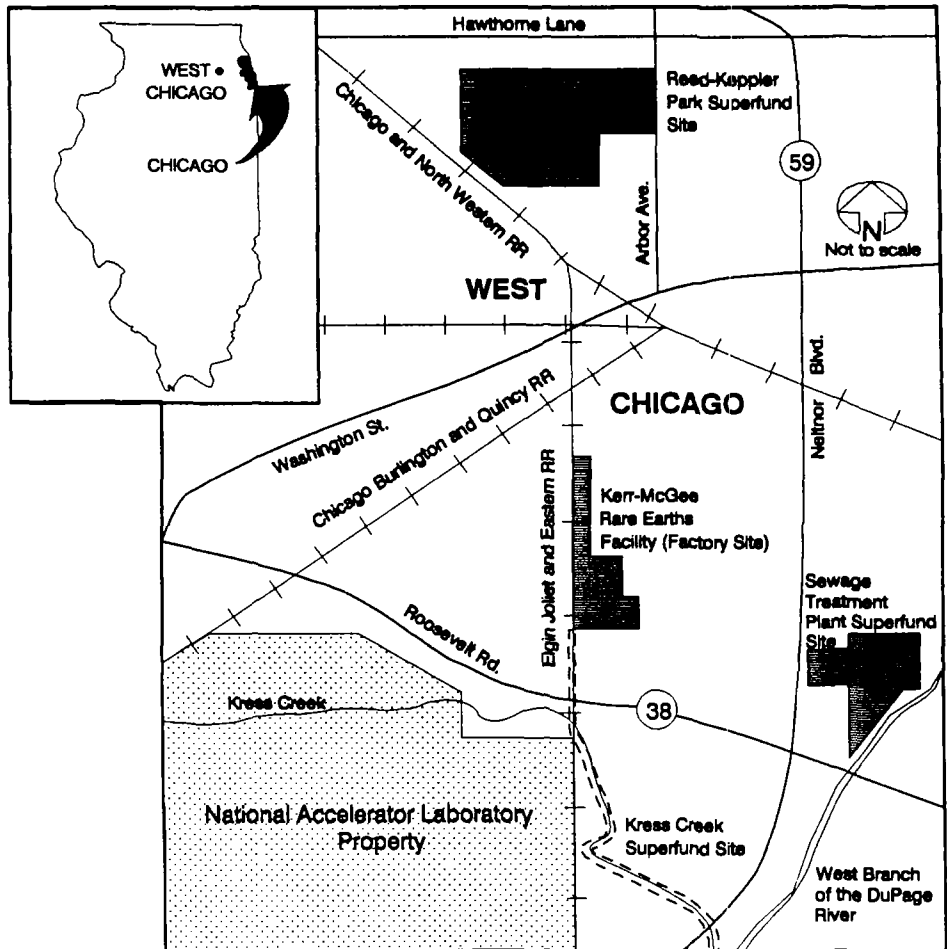
The study examined seven properties (four residences and three schools) contaminated with radioactive thorium mill tailings, and evaluated the general range of cancer risks associated with the contamination at those properties. Although the number of properties and the data used in the study were limited, U.S. EPA believes that the results of the study provide an indication of the general risk range that may be present at these and other contaminated properties.

The results of the study indicate that health risks for residents at contaminated properties are of the greatest concern for both current and future land use, with cancer risks generally above what U.S. EPA considers as acceptable. The school properties show considerably lesser risk, especially for current land use, but may be of more concern in the future if land use changes and homes are built on top of the contamination. In addition, the study indicates that the option of temporarily storing wastes on the Kerr-McGee factory site would result in a small incremental increase in risk to residents living adjacent to the factory site.

U.S. EPA's study is called a focused risk assessment. The risk assessment is "focused" because it is not intended to be a complete assessment of all possible risks associated with all the contaminated properties included in the residential areas under investigation by U.S. EPA. Rather, U.S. EPA's intent is to calculate the general range of current and future cancer risks at selected contaminated properties, and the impact on human health risks if soils from contaminated properties are placed on the Kerr-McGee factory site for temporary storage, in order to provide a basis for decision-making with citizens and community officials.

The properties included in this study are part of a group of properties collectively called the Kerr-McGee Residential Areas Superfund site, one of four sites in the West Chicago area (see Figure 1) being investigated under U.S. EPA's Superfund program. Superfund provides funding for investigating and correcting contamination problems at high priority inactive or abandoned hazardous waste sites. Figure 1 does not show the Residential Areas Superfund site, but does include the other three Superfund sites and the Kerr-McGee factory site.

To read the full focused risk assessment report summarized in this fact sheet, or to learn more about the four Kerr-McGee Superfund sites, community members are encouraged to visit the local information repository listed on page 9.



Why was this Focused Risk Assessment Conducted?

U.S. EPA is concerned about the possible cancer risks associated with contaminated soils at residential properties, and recognizes the concerns of members of the community regarding the option of temporarily storing wastes at the Kerr-McGee factory site. U.S. EPA has attempted, with limited data, to assess the risks for both situations so that meaningful discussions with citizens and public officials about possible solutions can take place.

When a Superfund site presents unacceptable health risks to the public, U.S. EPA's objective is to reduce the risk as quickly as possible to protect human health and the environment. In the case of the Residential Areas site, U.S. EPA plans to remove contaminated soil from properties as quickly as possible to prevent residents from continuing to be exposed to potentially harmful levels of radiation.

Typically, a full risk assessment, known as a "baseline risk assessment," is not conducted for sites where removal actions are planned, because an extensive amount of data and time are needed to complete such a study. A baseline risk assessment involves studying all cancer and non-cancer health risks caused by all contamination associated with a Superfund site to determine if there is sufficient risk to take action. Conducting a baseline risk assessment at the Residential Areas site would delay the removal of contaminated soil when it is already well known that risks from radiation exposure exist.

Although U.S. EPA judged that conducting a baseline risk assessment was inappropriate for this site, the Agency believed that a limited, focused assessment of the risks associated with residential contamination and with a possible removal option would be useful for decision-making purposes. The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety already had collected some data as part of its ongoing surveillance activities, so U.S. EPA decided to use some of the available data to conduct a small and focused risk assessment of seven properties to calculate the general levels of risk. A full baseline risk assessment would have required much more data than was available to U.S. EPA.

Because a long-term, permanent disposal facility is not available yet for any of the contaminated soils associated with this site, a temporary storage location will be necessary if risks are to be reduced through removal actions at the Residential Areas site properties. Many residents have lived with contamination in their yards for a number of years, and U.S. EPA believes that actions to reduce risk should not be delayed any longer. Since removals cannot be conducted until there is a place to take the materials, U.S. EPA is evaluating the option of temporarily storing the soil at the Kerr-McGee factory site until a permanent disposal facility is available. Therefore, the focused risk assessment examined how the risk to nearby residents might change if the factory site were used as a temporary storage facility. U.S. EPA also is evaluating other options, but those options were

(continued on page 2)

Figure 1

How was the Focused Risk Assessment Conducted?

There were several steps involved in conducting this risk assessment. First, U.S. EPA looked at what kind of contamination is present and in what media (e.g., soil, water) it is present; secondly, it studied the characteristics of the population and the properties involved. From these first two steps, U.S. EPA identified pathways by which people are likely to be exposed to the contamination, such as playing in their yards where gamma radiation may be given off by contaminated soil. After these steps were completed, mathematical formulas were used to estimate and calculate the amount of contamination that the population is receiving from each pathway of exposure, and whether undesirable health effects, such as cancer, might result from this exposure.

For the residential and school property risk assessment, U.S. EPA focused on radioactive contamination, because it is the primary source of risk to human health and the environment at this site. To characterize the population at the seven properties, U.S. EPA made assumptions about the number of hours people spent inside and outside of their homes and inside and outside of their schools. For schools, U.S. EPA made different assumptions about the schedules of teachers and students. For residences, U.S. EPA considered the different lifestyle patterns of children, teenagers, and adults. In addition, U.S. EPA assumed that residents had vegetable gardens and fruit trees planted in their yards as sources of food. These assumptions were based on standard U.S. EPA risk assessment methods for estimating the maximum exposures that people might reasonably be expected to receive. U.S. EPA's intent was not to evaluate the risk for an average exposure, but rather the risk that might reasonably be expected to occur for a maximally exposed individual.

To identify the pathways that could expose residents to contamination, U.S. EPA examined its assumptions about the characteristics and lifestyle patterns of the population. U.S. EPA concluded that residents could be exposed to radioactive contamination by being outside in yards with contaminated soil; by eating vegetables and fruits grown in contaminated soil; by accidentally eating contaminated soil (both children and adults); by breathing in contaminated soil particles in the air; and by inhaling decay products from radioactive gas that might seep from soil into homes through the foundations. U.S. EPA also evaluated the risks in a worst-case future scenario in which properties are re-developed, and new homes are built directly in and over contaminated soil.

To assess the added risk of creating a new temporary storage pile at the factory site, U.S. EPA only considered

gamma radiation emitted from the storage pile. U.S. EPA focused on gamma radiation because it assumed the storage pile would be covered, and only gamma radiation would be able to penetrate through a cover. Exposure to gamma radiation was considered for individuals standing at the nearest fenceline to the proposed storage pile as well as for individuals living at the closest residence.

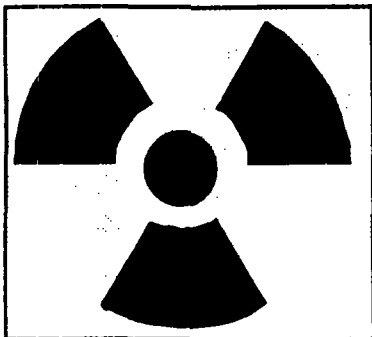
Airborne particles of contamination (dust or radon and thoron decay products) were not evaluated because maintenance of a cover would eliminate this possibility. Accidental puncture of the cover or exposure to trespassers on the factory site were not considered because U.S. EPA assumed that security around the factory site would remain in place to prevent trespassers from entering the site.

The evaluation of the temporary storage pile scenario in the focused risk assessment was limited because of the study's purpose and the data available. The study evaluated only the additional risks due to a new storage pile, not the total risks due to existing tailings or other wastes already on the site. The study also was limited in that it considered temporary storage of soil only from the seven properties (schools and residences) that were included in the study, and not from any other properties that may require removal actions. However, the study estimated what the risks might be if five times more soil were included in the pile, to consider the impact on risk levels if soil from other properties was stored at the site.

Why was this Focused Risk Assessment Conducted? (continued from page 2)

not sufficiently developed to include in this focused risk assessment.

U.S. EPA recognizes that there may be differing concerns within the West Chicago community. Some members of the community may be concerned most about the risks caused by contaminated residential properties, and others may be more concerned about any increased risk from temporarily storing contaminated soils at the Kerr-McGee factory site. U.S. EPA hopes that the information in this fact sheet will help members of the community and public officials understand the levels of risk associated with these properties and the decisions facing U.S. EPA regarding temporary storage of contaminated soils.



Radiation

The radioactive contamination at the Residential Areas Superfund site properties came from the now inactive Kerr-McGee Rare Earths Facility, which processed and extracted thorium, radium, and other non-radioactive elements from various ores and minerals. The wastes left over from processing operations, called "mill tailings," were used as fill at residential, commercial, and school properties in West Chicago and unincorporated DuPage County.

In the course of an average day, people are exposed to radiation from a variety of natural sources, such as cosmic rays from outer space, gamma rays and radon gases from the soil, beta particles from foods we eat, and gamma rays from building materials. These sources are referred to as "background radiation."

There are three principal types of radiation; alpha particles, beta particles, and gamma rays. Radioactive materials transform from one element to another because they are unstable and break down or "radioactively decay" over time. During the transformation, or decay process, different radioactive materials give off alpha, beta, or gamma radiation. For example, alpha, beta, and gamma radiation all are given off during the decay process of thorium, as it breaks down into thoron.

Gamma radiation is more penetrating than the other types of radiation and can travel several feet in soil and many feet in air. The other two types, alpha and beta radiation, though less penetrating, are potentially harmful as well, especially if they are inhaled or swallowed.

Gamma radiation exposure rate commonly is measured in units of "microrentgens per hour" (uR/hr). Natural outdoor gamma exposure from "background radiation" is about 5 to 10 uR/hr. Radiation doses often are measured in units of "millirems" (mrem). Normal "background" dose is about 300 mrem per year, with about 200 mrem coming from naturally-occurring radon and about 100 mrem from other background sources such as the ground and cosmic rays.

Comparing Risks

U.S. EPA's Superfund program generally considers site-related cancer risks greater than 1 in 10,000 as unacceptable, and will seek to reduce these risks. To help members of the community understand the cancer risks discussed in this fact sheet, and to compare them with cancer risks from other environmental sources not related to the Superfund site, some cancer risks are shown below.

<u>Cancer-causing Sources or Situations</u>	<u>Approximate Lifetime Risk of Cancer</u>
Cigarette smoking (a pack or more a day)	8 in 100
Natural radon in indoor air at home (U.S. average)	1 in 100
Outside radiation (radon and cosmic rays)	1 in 1,000
Outdoor air in industrialized areas	1 in 10,000

What are U.S. EPA's Conclusions about Current Health Risks from these Properties?

For the three schools included in the study (preschool, junior high, and high school), U.S. EPA calculated the increased cancer risk for school children to be about 2 in 100,000. This means that if 100,000 students attended the schools, as many as two children could contract cancer as a result of exposure to the contamination. U.S. EPA based this calculation on the assumption that the children would attend a school for 2-4 years. For teachers, U.S. EPA calculated the increased cancer risk to be about 5 in 100,000. The increase for teachers compared to students is due to the assumption that teachers spend a longer period of time at the schools each day, and would teach at the same school for 25 years. Again, these assumptions are based on standard U.S. EPA risk assessment guidance documents. U.S. EPA found that the risks at the school properties are primarily from exposure to gamma radiation while outside of the school buildings.

For individuals living at the residences included in this assessment, U.S. EPA calculated the increased cancer risk to be about 1 in 1,000. This means that if 1,000 residents were exposed for 30 years to the same level of contamination under the same conditions as in this study, one person could contract cancer from the radiation contamination. U.S. EPA based its calculations on the assumption that residents would occupy their home for 30 years, U.S. EPA's standard estimate for the time period most people live in one home. U.S. EPA accounted for different exposure levels for residents working at home and spending more time on the property, and for residents who work a full-time job away from

their home. In addition, U.S. EPA projected the maximum amount of time residents might reasonably be expected to spend indoors and outdoors, and assumed that the majority of fruits and vegetables in their diet were grown in contaminated soil on the property.

At one of the four residences, the risks are primarily from the exposure to gamma radiation while outside of the residence. Inhalation and ingestion are the major contributors to risk at the other three residences because asphalt and upper layers of soil are shielding people from gamma radiation exposure.

What are U.S. EPA's Conclusions about Health Risks from these Properties in the Future?

To calculate future risks, U.S. EPA assumed a worst-case scenario in which none of the properties are cleaned up, and new homes are constructed in and over the highest level contaminated soils on each of the properties. Any asphalt or soil that would shield contamination where the new homes are built would be removed. U.S. EPA also assumed that each individual would live in the home 30 years, including 6 years as a child, and spend 75 percent of their time in the house.

U.S. EPA determined that the most significant sources of risk in the future scenario would be gamma radiation from being outdoors on the properties, and the indoor exposure to decay products from radioactive gas seeping into the new homes through the foundation from contaminated soil. The expected increase in lifetime cancer risk varied at different residential properties, and ranged from 6 to 90 in 1,000. These figures mean that if 1,000 people were exposed to the properties' varying levels of contamination, between 6 and 90 people could contract cancer due to the exposure. On the school properties, the increased cancer risk for a future residential scenario is about 7 in 1,000.

U.S. EPA did not calculate the maximum risks possible for exposure to gamma radiation outside the newly constructed homes, because it was assumed that asphalt and upper layers of soil elsewhere on the properties would stay in place, shielding residents from gamma radiation. However, if this asphalt and soil were removed, allowing more exposure to gamma radiation, U.S. EPA estimates that the additional gamma radiation received by people outside their homes would not significantly increase the total risks for the future scenario.

What are U.S. EPA's Conclusions about Increased Health Risks from Using the Factory Site for Temporary Storage?

The results of U.S. EPA's calculations are summarized below. To better understand the results, however, a short description is necessary. The proposed location of a temporary storage pile of soil removed from contaminated properties is shown in Figure 2. U.S. EPA assumed the pile would be positioned so that its edge would be approximately 50 feet from the west property fence line which borders the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad tracks. U.S. EPA calculated the additional gamma exposure rate for a person standing at the fence line closest to the storage pile, and the additional exposure rate and health risks to residents living at the closest residence. As explained earlier, U.S. EPA only considered risks from gamma radiation due to the new storage pile at the factory site (see p.3 on how the risk assessment was conducted).

Increases in Exposure to Radiation at the Fenceline

Current levels of radiation at the factory site near the proposed location of the storage pile are greater than natural background due to the existing contaminated waste piles left over from past manufacturing activities and past residential cleanups. Data from the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety, summarized in Figure 2, shows that actual current radiation levels at the closest fenceline west of the proposed location of the storage pile range from 39 to 110 microrentgens/hour. U.S. EPA calculated that for a person standing at the closest fence line west of the proposed location of the storage pile (50-100 feet away), the proposed storage pile would increase that person's level of radiation exposure by 1 to 4 microrentgens/hour, an increase of 5-10 percent from current levels.

Risks to Residents Nearest the Factory Site

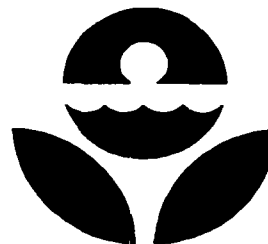
The distance from the edge of the proposed storage pile to the nearest residence is approximately 400 feet. At that distance, the increase in exposure rate caused by the pile would be approximately 0.1 microrentgen/hour, which would be hard to distinguish from any existing levels. U.S. EPA estimated that for the nearest resident, a person's exposure to radiation and related health risks would increase by no more than 1 percent above existing levels if a new storage pile were created.

Based on an increase of 0.1 microrentgens/hour from the proposed storage pile, U.S. EPA considered the exposure level of an individual at home 75 percent of the day for 350 days each year. U.S. EPA calculated that the annual dose

to the resident from the proposed storage pile could be as great as 0.53 millirems/year. The increased cancer risk resulting from an annual dose of 0.53 millirems, for 30 years of exposure, is 1 in 100,000. This means that if 100,000 people were exposed for 30 years to the same level of contamination from the proposed storage pile as at the nearest residence, one person could contract cancer in his/her lifetime from that exposure. (NOTE: U.S. EPA based its calculations on 30 years of exposure in order to be consistent with how risks were calculated for residents on Residential Area site properties. The Agency does not intend to imply that contaminated soils would be temporarily stored at the factory site for 30 years, but only wanted to be able to compare similar risks.)

Conclusion

U.S. EPA is still considering other alternatives regarding the temporary storage of contaminated soils, and the Agency welcomes input from the community regarding potential sites. If temporary storage at the factory site were to occur, several steps would have to be taken first (see The Next Step, p. 9). Based on this focused risk assessment, the risks are much lower for temporary storage at the factory site than if the contaminated soils are allowed to remain in place at residences.



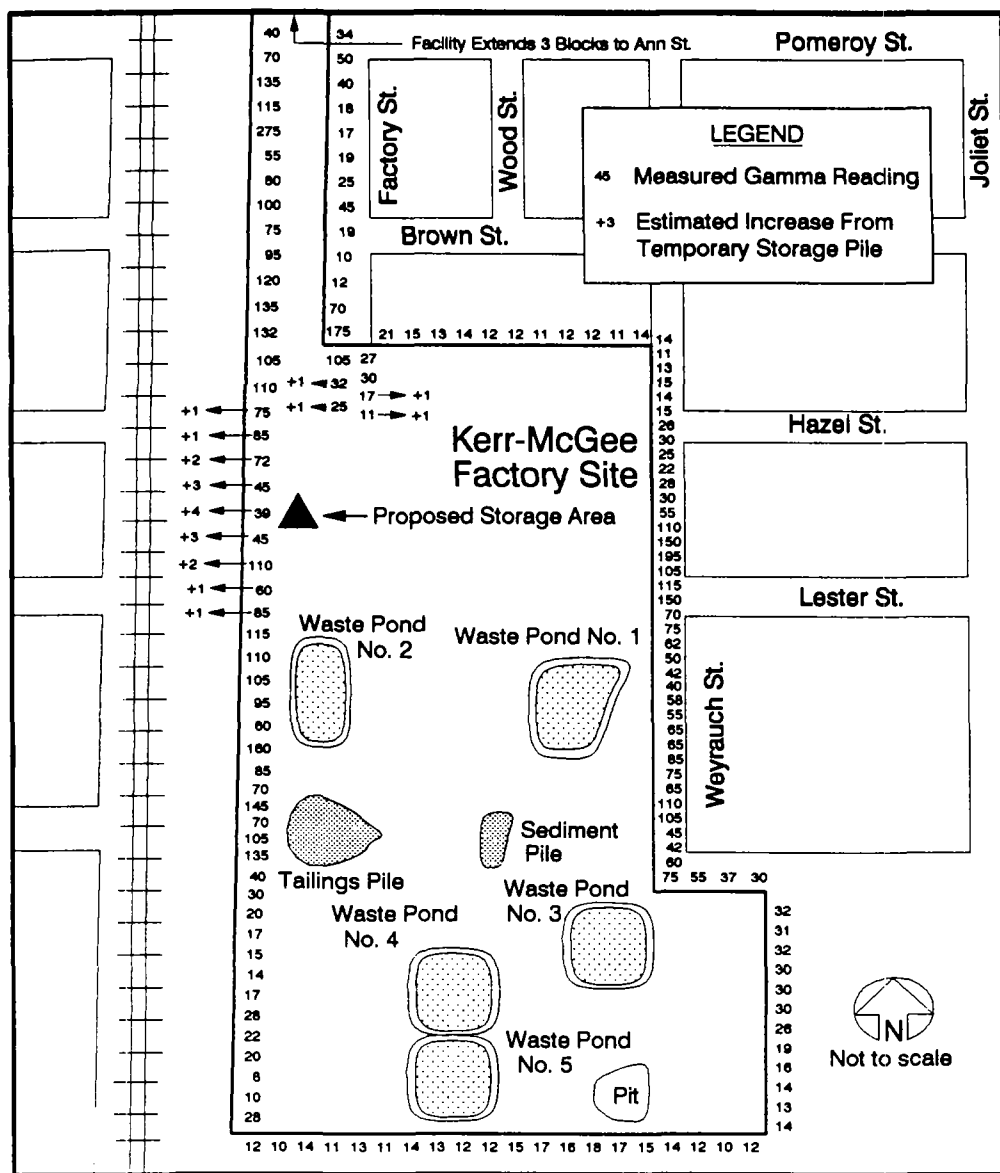


Figure 2: Measured and Estimated Gamma Exposure Rates

Limitations of the Risk Assessment

U.S. EPA recognizes that its focused risk assessment was limited in the amount of data, the number of properties, and the kind of assumptions and estimates that were made. U.S. EPA also recognizes that this may be a cause for public concern. Despite these limitations, U.S. EPA believes that the assumptions and projections in the study cover the range of contamination that is likely to be encountered at properties in and around West Chicago. U.S. EPA has attempted to identify the highest reasonably expected risks from contamination at the properties to ensure that human health and the environment are protected. The limitations and related concerns are summarized below.

Limitations related to the current and future Residential Area site properties

Some people may believe that too few soil samples were included in the risk assessment, because in most cases a single soil sample from each property was used as the basis of U.S. EPA's calculations. For each of the seven properties, U.S. EPA chose the soil sample containing the highest level of contamination and assumed that this level of contamination exists throughout all the contaminated soil on the property. Some scientists may think that U.S. EPA's assumptions are far too cautious and conservative, and that the calculations made by U.S. EPA will over-estimate the risks and cause public alarm. U.S. EPA recognizes that its assumptions may have resulted in over-estimating the level of risk for some of the properties. However, U.S. EPA did not want limited soil samples to cause them to underesti-

mate potential risks from undetected contamination on the properties.

Where there were uncertainties in the focused risk assessment, U.S. EPA decided to err on the conservative side to ensure that human health and the environment are protected.

Only a limited number of properties could be included in the focused risk assessment because extensive data has not yet been collected at most of the Residential Areas site properties. It is necessary to have both gamma radiation measurements and soil concentration data to accurately evaluate risk. Therefore, U.S. EPA evaluated only those properties with the most usable data. U.S. EPA seriously considered an offer by the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety to gather and analyze additional samples for input to this focused risk assessment. However, the study was almost complete, and U.S. EPA had concerns that extensive additional data gathering could significantly delay completion of the focused risk assessment and subsequent removal actions.

Some people may be concerned about the limited number of properties included in the assessment because some of the properties had small areas of contamination, and it is likely

Limitations of the Risk Assessment (continued from page 7)

that residential properties not included in the assessment have much larger contaminated areas. Again, U.S. EPA compensated for this by assuming that all contaminated soil was at the level of the most highly contaminated soil sample found on each property. This helped U.S. EPA assess the level of risk that might exist at a property with a larger amount of contamination.

Some people may argue that U.S. EPA's assumptions about the pathways do not apply to the people living on or visiting the contaminated properties, and that some pathways weren't considered at all. Standard guidance and procedures were followed by U.S. EPA in this risk assessment, and U.S. EPA used conservative assumptions to make sure that if there was error, it was on the side of caution and protection of human health and the environment. The amount of soil estimated to be eaten by children and adults may be considered high, the amount of fruits and vegetables estimated to be grown in contaminated soil and eaten by residents may be higher than occurs in reality, and the assumed number of hours people spend indoors and outdoors may not be considered accurate. However, U.S. EPA used standard risk assessment methods and assumptions to consider living patterns that would include the range of radiation that people could reasonably be exposed to, and to make sure that the risks were not underestimated.

U.S. EPA did determine that some pathways were unlikely, and eliminated them from consideration. For example, dairy farming or beef production were not included as future possible activities on contaminated property, because dairy or beef production activities do not currently occur in the West Chicago area. No drinking water pathway for public exposure was included either because current groundwater data show no evidence of radioactive contamination connected with the site in municipal or private water supply wells, and the contaminants of concern are very insoluble in water.

Limitations related to the proposed temporary storage site

Some people may be concerned that U.S. EPA used too few soil samples from the properties to determine the risks of storing contaminated soil at the factory site. Based on the levels of contamination found in these samples, U.S. EPA projected the level of contamination in the soil that would be placed in temporary storage at the factory site. Although U.S. EPA was conservative and chose the samples with the highest contamination levels for its calculations, it is possible that soils with a higher concentration of radioactive contaminants exist, but were not found. This could have occurred if the contamination is buried below asphalt or so deeply that it does not show up in surveys. It also is possible that U.S. EPA's calculations were too cautious and overestimated the amount of contaminated soil that might be placed in temporary storage at the factory site.

Some people may be concerned that the risks were calculated using only the volume of soil to be removed from the seven properties. To address this concern, U.S. EPA estimated how much the risks would increase if the storage pile included five times the volume of soil removed from the seven properties. U.S. EPA determined that if the volume of the pile was increased five times, the exposure rate would increase three times. At large distances the exposure rate would not change greatly, but at the nearest residence, the exposure rate would increase from 0.1 microrentgens/hour to 0.31 microrentgens/hour. If the volume of soil were larger than five times the volume of soil removed from the seven properties, an additional increase in risk would be expected.

Although the exact volume of soil to be removed from Residential Area properties cannot be estimated at this time, the risks do not increase in direct proportion to the volume of the soil. Gamma radiation near the center of a storage pile could not travel more than several feet, and would be prevented from escaping by surrounding materials. Only the pile's outer layer of soil would give off gamma radiation that could successfully penetrate a cover and escape the pile to possibly cause risk to people nearby. The level of people's exposure would increase, but not as much as the volume of soil increases. The level of risk to people from a temporary storage pile would be related both to how close the edge of the pile is to property boundaries and how the materials are piled.

Some people may be concerned that only the additional, incremental risk from a new storage pile at the factory site was calculated, and not the total risk due to all the other materials already located at the factory site. This limitation is related to the purpose of the focused risk assessment. The purpose of this portion of the study was not to calculate current risks to residents living near the factory site, but only to determine whether adding additional material to the factory site on a temporary basis would significantly increase the cancer risks to nearby residents.

In summary, although it is possible that some assumptions have resulted in underestimating health risks for contamination at the properties included in the focused risk assessment, it is more likely that the risks identified are overestimated to some degree. Based on a general review of the assumptions and uncertainties that occurred in the focused risk assessment, U.S. EPA estimates that the risks could be overestimated by as much as 3 to 10 times the actual risks. U.S. EPA believes that it was important to be conservative because the Agency was working with limited data and it was important to make sure the range of possible radioactivity on properties was included in the estimates. Nonetheless, U.S. EPA believes that the assessment achieved the goal of helping evaluate what the general health risks are to residents living on contaminated properties, and how risks to nearby residents could change if additional material was temporarily stored at the factory site.

The Next Step

Regarding the option of using the factory site as a temporary storage area for contaminated soils removed from the Residential Areas site, there are several steps that would have to occur first. Most importantly, Kerr-McGee would have to obtain a license amendment from the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety to use the site as a temporary storage place for the contaminated soil.

The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety's licensing process for placing contaminated soil at the factory site would require the Department to prepare an environmental analysis of the radiological and non-radiological impacts to human health, groundwater, and waterways from using the site for interim storage. The analysis would be made available to the public, a public comment period would be held, and the opportunity for public hearings would be provided. The Department would publish public notices in the official State

newspaper and a newspaper published in DuPage county to let the public know where a copy of the environmental analysis can be obtained, how to submit comments on the analysis, and let the public know that it has the right to request a hearing regarding the permit. If you would like to obtain further information on the permitting procedure, contact the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety at (217) 785-9935.

It is U.S. EPA's hope that a temporary storage location can be identified soon, if a permanent disposal facility still is not available, so that removal of soils can begin as soon as possible. As U.S. EPA continues to assess the most appropriate location for temporary storage of contaminated soils, it will keep the public informed through various communication efforts such as fact sheets, public notices, and public meetings.

Where Can You Get More Information?

If you are interested in reading the full focused risk assessment report summarized in this fact sheet, you are encouraged to visit the local information repository at the address below. The information repository contains documents, reports, and fact sheets related to the environmental investigation and cleanup activities that have taken place at the Kerr-McGee Superfund sites.

Information Repository: West Chicago Public Library
332 East Washington Street
West Chicago, Illinois
(708) 231-1552

Hours: Monday through Thursday 9:00 AM to 9:00 PM
Friday and Saturday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Closed Sundays

For further information on this fact sheet, or for information on Kerr-McGee Residential Areas Superfund site, please contact the following U.S. EPA personnel

Rebecca Frey (312) 886-4760
Remedial Project Manager

Gina Rosario (312) 353-3207
Community Relations Coordinator

U.S. EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604

Mailing List

If you did not receive this fact sheet by mail, then you are not on U.S. EPA's mailing list to receive further information about the Kerr-McGee Superfund sites. If you would like to be placed on this list, please fill out this form and return it to Gina Rosario at the address above.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Public Meetings

Interested community members are encouraged to attend a public meeting where U.S. EPA staff will discuss and answer questions about the information contained in this fact sheet, and the criteria developed for identifying and cleaning up residential properties at the Kerr-McGee Residential Areas Superfund site.

Date: March 15, 1993
Location: West Chicago Junior High School
238 East Hazel
West Chicago, Illinois
Time: 7:00 p.m.

U.S. EPA also will hold a public meeting to discuss and answer questions about the upcoming investigation of contamination at the West Chicago Sewage Treatment Plant

and Reed-Keppler Park Superfund sites. Interested community members are encouraged to attend the meeting.

Date: March 1, 1993
Location: West Chicago Junior High School
238 East Hazel
West Chicago, Illinois
Time: 7:00 p.m.

More public meetings will be held in the future to discuss U.S. EPA's activities and progress at the Kerr-McGee Superfund sites, including the Kress Creek/West Branch of the DuPage River site. Look for public notices in the local weekly newspaper, *West Chicago Press*, and the western edition of the *Daily Herald*.

INSIDE: The Results of a Health Risk Study at Properties in the West Chicago Area

U.S. EPA
Office of Public Affairs (PS-19J)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604



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